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VICTORY FOR ALLIES.

BRITISH SWEEPING ONWARD TOWARD BAPAUME.

Several Important Positions Wrested from Germans—Many Cannon Captured and Hosts of Prisoners.

With British Army in France, Aug. 24.—A large number of cannon, including complete batteries of Howitzers and trench mortars were captured by the British north of the Somme. Immediately south of the river the British took twelve cannon. The village of Lehamies and a half mile north of Bapaume has been reached by the British. The British are also reported to have reached points east of Henin on the Cojeul River, five miles southwest of Arras. They are in the outskirts of St. Leger and further south they have captured Ervillers and are still advancing.

There was heavy fighting in Flanders this morning on a small scale in the neighborhood of Dranoutte Ridge in the Lys salient, which is reported to have been captured by the Germans. On the other hand the British gained some ground in the same region, where the fighting continues. Many more prisoners taken everywhere.

Several thousand prisoners passed through Cages, behind Gen. Byng's third army today. No effort has been made to count the captured guns. The British are reported to have captured Becordel and to have reached the high ground southwest of Fricourt. They have passed well beyond Happy Valley.

The situation at Thiepval is uncertain this morning. LaBoisselle and Ovillers are reported to have been wrested from the enemy. Miramont appears to be surrounded by British. The British are reported to have reached Biefvillers, only a mile and a quarter from Bapaume. The Germans are trying desperately to save Bapaume.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

Germans Attack Along Portion of Line.

Rome, Aug. 24.—In Albania the forces of the central powers yesterday renewed their attacks from the lower Semini River to the heights of Mali, it is officially announced.

ARMEN BOMB CONFANS.

Gen. Pershing Bombs Successful Raid.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Another successful bombing of the railroad yards at Confans by American aviators without the loss of a machine is reported in Gen. Pershing's communique for Friday.

NAVAL SKIRMISH NEAR DUNKIRK.

British Drive Off Fleet of German Motor Boats.

London, Aug. 24.—German motor boats while attempting a reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Dunkirk yesterday morning were driven off by the British and French vessels. One enemy boat is believed to have been destroyed. There were no Allied casualties.

BRITISH ARMY CLOSE TO HINDENBURG LINE.

Now Within Thousand Yards of Old German Front—Cross Albert-Bapaume Road.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 25, 10 P. M. (By the Associated Press).—On some parts of the northern battle front the British have reached points a thousand yards from the old Hindenburg line, which seems strongly held.

In addition to crossing the Albert-Bapaume Road at many places, the British have made progress southward for a considerable distance with the cavalry operating in front of the infantry.

Patrols Enter Bapaume.

London, Aug. 25 (via Montreal).—Reconnoitering patrols of British troops are entering Bapaume.

London, Aug. 25 (via Montreal).—It is reported that British outposts have reached the fringe of Bullecourt, which lies seven miles northeast of Bapaume, and captured Highwood, east of Albert.

LIMIT ON PASSENGER CARS.

Automobile Manufacturers Agree to Plans of War Industries Board to Cut Down Output.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Manufacturers of passenger automobiles and repair parts have agreed with the war industries board to limit production during the last six months of 1918 to 25 per cent. of the total production in 1917, according to announcement in the form of a letter from the war industries board to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. To permit this production the board gave notice it will extend preferential treatment for the obtaining of materials necessary to "match up" the stock on hand.

Plants having an excess supply of steel on hand after completing the permitted construction, according to the terms of the agreement, will be required to turn over the supply to other plants.

The board in its letter refused to make any promises concerning production of passenger automobiles after December 31, 1918.

BRITISH WIN VICTORIES.

HAIG'S MEN CONTINUE TO DEFEAT GERMAN.

German Brigade Commander Captured With His Staff as He Was Calling for Help.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 22 (3.30 p. m., By the Associated Press).—There has been fierce fighting today along a large section of the British front, to the south of Arras, virtually through to the River Somme.

Again the British have been victorious. The battle north of the Ancre raged all day long, while 10,000 yards to the south another British force which crossed the Ancre during the night and opened an attack at daybreak, was driving steadily into the enemy positions on the high ground between Bray-sur-Somme and Albert and had already captured a thousand prisoners.

The Germans are retreating from the section between the two points where the British armies are hammering them and where they are threatened with being left in a pocket. The town of Albert is unofficially reported to have fallen into the hands of the British who are pressing the enemy hard.

Along the Arras-Albert railway embankment and on both sides of it heavy fighting continues.

On the northern half of the battle front the British stormed the enemy positions and captured them, inflicting terrible losses on the enemy. They then pushed eastward at various points. They occupied Hamelin Court trench, well to the east of the embankment, and were reaching out similarly at other points, at the same time beating down desperate attacks launched by the enemy in attempt to regain his valuable lost positions.

A counterattack this afternoon north of Courcelles was completely broken down by the British before the boche gained a single foot of ground, despite his evident determination to do so.

To the south from Achiet-le-Grand to the Ancre, the armies in battle have been sweeping backward and forward, attacks and counterattacks being repeated again and again. British patrols have been in Miramont, but at the moment it appears the British lines are actually a few hundred yards west of that town, in the neighborhood of Beauregard and Drocourt, on the road between Miramont and Pusieux-au-Mont.

Word has just been received that the Germans launched another vicious counterattack against the British positions on the outskirts of Miramont, but after sharp fighting were driven off. In the face of streams of bullets from blazing machine guns the German ranks withered or were dispersed.

The British are still west of Achiet-le-Grand but patrols have been in the town. The boche counterattacks here as well as at Miramont were carried out by fresh troops, which have been seen rushing towards the front in an effort to relieve General Otto von Below's harassed Seventeenth Army.

At Achiet-le-Grand the attacks were in such strength that the British retired for a short distance from the outskirts of the town and contented themselves for the time being with pouring bullets into the enemy forces, who in their eagerness to win something no matter how small, rushed right into the center of the target formed by the town.

Southwest of Miramont the British, at latest reports, had the enemy with his back to the river Ancre.

Tanks have been working well to the front of the British lines almost everywhere. The battle was fought under a scorching sun, the men fighting over the dusty, shell churned ground, open shirted or without upper garments, the sweat streaming down their naked bodies.

At many places heaps of German dead, mowed down by the British fire, lay baking in the sun, along with the usual debris which covers a battle field.

The total number of prisoners taken is still uncertain, but it is known that at least 3,000 have been captured. In comparison with those taken in the prisoners today were tired, dirty, hungry and thirsty. Among them was an Austrian artillery officer who arrived at the cages with all the elegance that usually surrounds officers in Emperor Karl's army. He has his soldier servant with him, but the servant got lost in the mix up, and, much to the annoyance of both man and master, they were put in separate cages.

Incidentally, the German prisoners took occasion to make fun of the Austrian soldier, and many of their remarks showed clearly their contempt.

The Austrian officer said he had been at this front for a month with a battery of Austrian guns. In response to questions he declared he did not dislike the Germans.

"You may think it queer of me, but I managed to get along all right with them," he remarked.

Among other prisoners was a brigade commander, who, when captured, was about to telephone back for artillery support. Just at that moment a stocky British soldier put his head in the window and informed the commander that he was a prisoner.

Later on, after the commander had reached the prisoners' cage, one by one his officers began to arrive at the same place. The commander stood at the gate and with a smile and a handshake welcomed each newcomer.

From Arras to the Somme the British and enemy guns are roaring away this afternoon on either side of

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK.

HEAVY BLOWS DEALT GERMAN TODAY IN ARRAS SECTOR.

They Advanced Two Miles in a Few Hours, Capturing a Number of Towns and Improving Positions—German Counter Attacks Fail to Check Drive.

London, Aug. 26.—British attacked this morning in the Scarpe sector east of Arras and good progress is being made, it is officially announced.

British positions west of Croizelles and southeast of Morey have been improved, despite heavy rain falling on the little field.

Favreuil, a mile and a half northeast of Bapaume has been captured, and the British have advanced beyond that village.

The British lines have been advanced slightly astride the Somme and progress has been made in the direction of Marcourt, four miles northeast of Bray.

Strong German counter attacks north and south of Bapaume were repulsed, the statement adds.

BRITISH CAPTURE MOREY.

Huns No Longer Have Strength or Fighting Spirit to Check British.

London, Aug. 26, 1 o'clock p. m.—This morning an attack was launched between the Scarpe River and Fampouille and heights northeast of Neuville-Vitasse. In a few hours the British advanced two miles on a front of four miles, according to advances from the front. Monchy-le-Preaux, Guemappe and Wancourt and Lessin, 5 miles southeast of Arras were taken in today's attack. Further south the British have taken Morey and have made progress south-east of that village.

In the battle area south of the Somme, General Debney's army has captured Fresnoy-le-Roy, three miles north of Roye. Gen. Mangin's army also made a slight advance between the Ailette and Aisne. Four hundred prisoners were taken by this army yesterday. Fighting is reported to be proceeding at Henil.

TWENTY THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Every Day the Total of Captured Huns Grows.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The number of prisoners taken by the British since August 21 has reached twenty thousand, the Petit Journal this morning declared. Since August 8, nearly fifty German divisions have been in the fighting against the British.

ACTION NEAR ROYE.

French Pushing Germans Between Oise and Ailette Rivers.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Heavy bombardments in the region of Roye, between the Oise and Ailette rivers were reported in official statement today.

OUTLINES REGISTRATION PLAN.

Provost Marshal General Will Make Use of Many Publicity Agencies to Inform Country.

Washington, Aug. 25.—In order that the registration of men between ages of 18 to 21 and 21 to 45 years may be held within ten days after the man power bill rendering men within such ages liable to draft has been passed by congress and made a law by the president's signature. Provost Marshall General Crowder tonight announced methods by which the registration may be given wide publicity. Newspapers, posters, handbills, street car legends, four minute men, ministers in churches and teachers in schools, motion picture theaters and labor unions will be used by the provost marshal general's office to inform the approximately 13,000,000 men in the United States of their obligation to register.

REVENUE BILL READY.

Eight Billion War Tax Measure Ready for House.

Washington, Aug. 26.—After nearly two months work on drafting the eight billion dollar revenue bill, the house ways and means committee planned the complete measure today, preparatory to reporting it to the house Thursday.

SENATE CONSIDERS DRAFT.

New Man Power Bill Taken Up Today.

Washington, Aug. 27.—With the view of expediting the passage of the man power bill the senate today took up the measure as it passed the house Saturday. Vigorous contests are expected on the floor centering about the work or fight amendment.

the line as the British continue to hammer the enemy, and the enemy stoutly resists. British airplanes are sailing through perfect summer skies and raining down tons of explosives on the heads of the boches. Fast tanks, whenever possible, dash through and round up odd parties from the rear.

The British cannon are drenching the enemy with steel from the front and from the flanks. The Hun is getting it from all sides and from the air as well.

The British losses so far have been extraordinarily light. The tank casualties have been few also.

The German guns are very active hurling everything, including gas, at the British.

ALLIES DRIVING ON.

TERRIFIC BLOW STRUCK BY BYNG AND RAWLINSON.

British Armies Successful Everywhere in Battle Extending Along Front of Twenty-three Miles From Cojeul River on the North as Far as the Ancre and Somme, Almost to Lihons—Germans Unable to Stem the Tide of Haig's Men and Heavy Casualties are Inflicted by Advancing Troops.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 23, 3.40 p. m. (By the Associated Press).—Victorious on a battle front of 23 miles extending from the Cojeul River on the north as far as the Ancre and Somme Rivers, almost to Lihons, the third and fourth British armies under Generals Byng and Rawlinson, at mid afternoon were vigorously following up their successes of today, which apparently has been one of the most disastrous days ever experienced by the Germans.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoners and large quantities of material and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the German commander, has thrown his men in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable but only to have them mowed down again and again by storms of metal which poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated during the fight.

Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the battlefield. As an example, 400 enemy dead were observed this morning on one small piece of ground over which the battle had swept.

With all this fierce fighting and notwithstanding the fact that the British at many places have fought over open ground against an enemy protected in "pot holes" and strong points of other kind the British losses everywhere seem to have been extraordinarily light. This probably is due to the confusion the Germans find reigning behind their lines as they are fighting a losing battle when hourly their situation grows more serious.

Crown Prince Rupprecht today had strengthened his line at many places, but this instead of stopping the British simply meant that the Germans suffered bigger losses.

During the night and this morning the front upon which the battle was being fought yesterday was widened appreciably both to the north and the south while the ground in the middle between Albert and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, which heretofore had been fairly quiet, suddenly was drawn into the whirl.

From the northern edge of the battlefield to the south the situation at last reports seemed to be as follows:

New attacks from the river Cojeul and south carried the British across the Albert-Arras railroad embankments. The British apparently hold Rorv-Bequerelle and Boilles and have passed beyond the Arras-Bapaume road.

The troops just to the south, who for two days had been fighting for and afterwards from the embankment, stormed forward and reached Hamelin-court and are pushing on toward Ervillers, St. Leger and Croizelles. Airplanes reported that British tanks had crossed the road between Ervillers and St. Leger while some infantry was reported to be less than a thousand yards west of Ervillers some hours ago.

At about that time an airplane reported that the Germans had disappeared from their positions northwest of St. Leger and between that town and Hamelin-court and that the fighting British found time in the midst of their tasks to cheer heartily.

Apparently the hard pressed Germans, rather than suffer more here, where they have met with some of their heaviest losses, decided to get out. This locality was one of the places where the Germans had doubled their strength.

The fighting to the south of this region began in the night when strong British forces assaulted Gomicourt just a few minutes before the Germans had anticipated launching an attack at the same place. Gomicourt was British at daylight. As it happened the British upset all the enemy plans, and, after killing many Germans and capturing 500 in the town of Gomicourt alone, Field Marshal Haig's men continued their forward movement and at last reports were pushing steadily onward.

Gomicourt, by reason of its terrain, apparently was considered the pivot of a turning movement, for on having it, the British sent troops swinging down south in the direction of Bapaume. The Germans of this portion of the battlefield were badly disorganized. There were Germans all over the place but they seemed to have no idea of counterattacking. Some apparently did not even know exactly where they were.

The fighting south of Gomicourt today was especially severe. Incidentally, this movement cut in around the rear of Achiet-le-Grand. At the same time the British here having launched another frontal attack on the enemy's stronghold were again in hard fighting. While the battle was raging here British planes were helping the fighters on the ground by heavily bombing or using machine guns against the enemy. Among other things obtained were several direct hits on a building at the rear of which were a number of touring cars. The building apparently was a German headquarters.

South of Achiet-le-Grand the British did not start today's operations so

EXTENDING BATTLE LINE.

BRITISH CARRY FIGHTING INTO THE ARTOIS REGION.

Attack This Morning is Considered as an Extension of the Battle of Picardy—Good Progress Made.

Extending the Picardy battle line far to the north into the Artois sector, the British launched an attack this morning in the Scarpe river region east of Arras. This may be considered a new development of the battle that has been in progress since last Wednesday. Good progress is reported. Just south of the Cojeul river the British seemingly encountered a slight setback. Today's reports show fighting west of the regions where the battle was said to be going on yesterday. Bapaume is seemingly being protected by the British.

HUN ATTACK FAILS.

Counter Attack Against French Lacked Driving Force.

Paris, Aug. 27.—One P. M.—The Germans today attempted a counter offensive on a large scale against the right wing of Gen. Mangin's army, between Vailley and Soissons. The attack failed utterly.

MONCHY-LE-REUX TAKEN.

Germans Driven Further Back by British.

With British Forces in France, Aug. 26.—The British in their drive on the Arras front this morning are reported to have entered Monchy-le-Reux and captured Oragne Hill. North of Bapaume the Germans were driven farther back. The British are reported to have reached the Bapaume-Beaunatre road and established themselves there.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

British Round up Defeated Germans.

British Headquarters, France, Aug. 26 (Reuters). The British yesterday took another fifteen hundred prisoners and a large collection of guns, trench mortars and machine guns.

DUTCH TRAWLERS SUNK.

German Submarine Attacks Dutch Fishing Fleet.

Ymuiden, Holland, Aug. 27.—Seven fishing boats have just been sunk by a submarine. Three were on the coast of the Dutch. The crews were landed here. The craft were fishing a few miles outside of what is known as the "Free Channel."

early as farther north. The New Zealanders here stopped work to let a German counterattack develop. They "played dead" until the advancing enemy infantry was almost on top of them. They then put down a heavy machine gun barrage just at the rear of the Germans who surrendered in a body rather than be killed in their tracks. This happened just north of Miramont. Many of the prisoners were non-commissioned officers and all of them appeared to be glad that they had been captured. When asked about the Austrians the prisoners expressed the greatest contempt for their allies as soldiers saying they were no good whatever.

Slightly to the south the British have crossed the Ancre river and started back in the general direction of Courcellette. Already they are reported to be southeast of Grandcourt. This movement menaces from the rear the German stronghold at Thiepval which is an old fortress.

At Albert the British pushed forward toward Tara Hill at the back of that town. An aeroplane report said the British troops held the entire position. About the same time German shells started breaking on the Tara while British shrapnel could be seen bursting from distance on the other side it, showing where the enemy had been driven. Considerable numbers of prisoners were taken in this locality.

The British troops seem to be progressing well up the road from Albert to Bapaume. Welsh troops are participating in the fighting in this neighborhood.

South of Albert, Meaulte appears to be in British hands, having been captured early in the day. Thence the line extends southeasterly with a break where the Germans last evening managed to take Happy Valley just northwest of Bray by throwing in fresh troops of the Twenty-fifth Division, which apparently were brought up for the purpose.

The Germans suffered severely here during the first attack. The fighting was very heavy. Since then the Germans have been constantly heavily fired upon.

Happy Valley is truly a shambles. Its name belies it.

South of the Somme the Australians were most successful in the part they played in today's battle. They easily attained all their objectives and apparently hold Chauciennes and Horleville and pushing eastward of these villages a little distance to make sure of holding them.

In this region 33 German officers and 1,500 men of other ranks were made prisoner. Eleven of the captured officers were from one regiment.

The Germans offered heavy resistance at Chagnolle, but with the assistance of tanks the Australians hammered through the town and its environs filled with dead Germans.

On the ridge south of this town there also was fierce fighting which almost reached the hand to hand stage before the Australians made it clear to the Germans that they were notish

HUN OFFICERS DISHEARTENED.

PRISONERS OF BRITISH READY TO ADMIT DEFEAT.

Huns Disposed to Evacuate Belgium and Northern France and Consider Alsace-Lorraine.

British Army Headquarters, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—The demeanor of hundreds of German officers taken prisoner recently is in striking contrast with the attitude of officers captured during the British retreat last spring. Then German officer prisoners were arrogant and meant to crush the British to death, but now they are depressed and very anxious. They appear very willing to talk and the tenor of their conversation may be summed up as follows:

They say Germany entered the war with enthusiasm, but this has long since disappeared and the struggle has now become an economic one with Great Britain.

They admit Germany practically is in a hopeless condition both economically and from the man power point of view and ask whether Great Britain can now consider Germany sufficiently reduced to be no longer a dangerous trade rival or whether the Allies intend to crush her altogether. In the latter case, they say, Germany will be forced to fight to the last, but they make no effort to conceal their impression of what this means for the fatherland.

They say they believe there is every disposition to evacuate Belgium and northern France and even negotiate for the retention or evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine.

They are generally unanimous in agreeing that annexations thus far made and the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty were a great mistake, but think they can not withdraw from Russia in the present condition of affairs there. They are aware that the American army now has assumed very formidable proportions and there is a general admission of the seriousness of this factor.

The submarine campaign they can not refer to without gestures of impatience.

Captured non-commissioned officers attribute recent German defeats to the inefficiency of their air service and more especially to the inexperience and lack of stamina of the latest recruits, who are most inadequately drilled and trained and who are physically incapable of sustaining the heavy strain of defensive warfare. The mere presence of these new recruits has a demoralizing effect upon the older men because it indicates to what straits Germany must be reduced to employ such material.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Nothing Can be Done Until After the Peace Conference is the Opinion of Leading Irishmen.

Dublin, July 21 (Correspondence of the Associated Press) Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish Convention, has published a series of articles in the Irish newspapers with the object of inducing the government to pass at once a Home Rule Act for Ireland upon the lines of the majority report of the convention.

Pending the putting into operation of the act, he suggested the establishment of a purely Irish Executive, composed of men of all parties, and responsible either to the Irish Convention which has not been formally dissolved, or to the Imperial Parliament.

He appealed for the formation of a middle party in Ireland of moderate men.

Sir Horace's plan was not received with favor by any section. The Freeman's Journal representing the Irish party objected to the formation of another Irish party on the ground that Ireland has parties enough and that its difficulties are "caused as much by internal dissensions as by external betrayals." John Sweetman, for many years a leading member of the Sinn Fein party, and one of the few wealthy men in its ranks, wrote to say:

"I cannot agree that England can now settle the future government of Ireland. She must now govern Ireland despotically till the peace conference, and it would be for her benefit to govern us with a little common sense."

This view that nothing can be done about Home Rule till the end of the war is also the view of the Unionists, and William Jellett, the most active of the irreconcilable Southern Unionists, has put forward his opinion as to the immediate government of Ireland in much the same sense as John Sweetman.

to be stopped and shoved onward.

Just now large numbers of guns are roaring away all along the line. At some places they are steadily hammering, at others it is rolling up into intense drum fire telling where the fighting is going on. The German shells seem to be coming in from long distances. Evidently their guns have been moved back for safety. The German artillerymen apparently have not the greatest confidence in the ability of their comrades in the infantry to ward off the blows being delivered.

All day long streams of wounded, principally Germans as well as great numbers of enemy prisoners, were flowing toward the rear. The day was cooler than yesterday and the British soldiers were refreshed by it. It was slightly cloudy, but the air was full of British airplanes. A number of German planes were shot down over the battle front during the day, each fall bringing a cheer from the British.